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51ST

~~MONTANA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL~~
~~STATE CAPITOL~~
~~HELENA, MONTANA~~

ANNUAL REPORT



MONTANA
INDUSTRIAL
ACCIDENT
BOARD

JULY, 1965 • JUNE, 1966

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December 7, 1966

Honorable Tim Babcock
Governor

Dear Governor Babcock:

Pursuant to Section 92-842, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947,
we are transmitting herewith the fifty-first annual report of the Industrial
Accident Board.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Robert F. Swanberg
Chairman

/s/ Jack C. Carver
Commissioner

/s/ John Emmons
Commissioner

ATTEST:

/s/ A. G. Pillen
Secretary

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The activities of the Montana Industrial Accident Board during the 51st year are set forth in the following summary with the aid of statistical tables wherever it is felt necessary for the purpose of clarification.

Members of the Board are Robert F. Swanberg, Chairman; John Emmons, Commissioner of Labor and Industry and ex-officio member of the Board; and Jack C. Carver, Director of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and ex-officio member of the Board.

The duties of the Industrial Accident Board are the administration of the Montana Workmen's Compensation Act, the administration of the Montana Occupational Disease Law, the administration of the Silicosis Benefit Program and the Volunteer Firemen's Compensation Act.

PLAN I

Table 1 reflects the experience of the self-insured employers enrolled under Plan I of the Workmen's Compensation Act during the 51st year.

In contrast to last year's work injury experience, the 51st year again reflected an increase in the number of reportable work injuries accompanied by an increase in the number of claims filed. Work injuries reported were up 12.5%, while claims for compensation increased 9.8% over the previous year.

Table 1

Plan I

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY 50th Year - 51st Year

	1964 - 1965	1965 - 1966
Number of employers enrolled	78	76
Gross annual payroll	\$116,023,553.79	\$126,076,373.59
Number of work injuries reported	2,797	3,148
Number of claims filed	581	638
Occupational disease cases reported	8	5
Compensation benefits paid	\$ 804,804.34	\$ 853,555.69
Hospital, medical & burial benefits paid	\$ 408,755.90	\$ 557,675.85
Second injury fund contributions	\$ - - -	\$ 500.00
Plan I administrative assessment	\$ 23,499.72	\$ 27,548.59

PLAN II

Table 2 summarizes the experience of employers enrolled under Plan II of the Workmen's Compensation Act during the 51st year.

Plan II employers reported a total of 10,293 work injuries during the 51st year for an increase of .8% over the preceding year. The number of claims filed by Plan II employers increased again this year by 8.8%.

Table 2

Plan II

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY 50th Year - 51st Year

	1964 - 1965	1965 - 1966
Number of employers enrolled	6,712	6,790
Gross annual premium	\$4,119,773.00* ¹	\$4,841,422.87* ²
Number of work injuries reported	10,205	10,293
Number of claims filed	1,584	1,724
Occupational disease cases reported	4	2
Compensation benefits paid	\$1,549,534.77	\$1,558,410.65
Hospital, medical & burial benefits paid	\$ 829,990.35	\$ 872,711.38
Second injury fund contributions	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,500.00
Plan II administrative assessments	\$ 122,021.44	\$ 121,242.42

*¹ For calendar year 1964

*² For calendar year 1965

PLAN III

Table 3 reflects the experience of employers enrolled under Plan III of the Workmen's Compensation Act during the 51st year.

Work injuries reported during the 51st year showed a 5.3% increase and claims for compensation were up by 12.7% compared to the 50th year.

Table 3

Plan III

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY 50th Year - 51st Year

	1964 - 1965	1965 - 1966
Number of employers enrolled	7,439	7,624
Paid premium	\$4,708,757.96	\$5,281,512.53
Number of work injuries reported	9,030	9,508
Number of claims filed	1,511	1,703
Occupational disease cases reported	2	1
Compensation benefits paid	\$2,506,081.25	\$2,662,444.25
Hospital, medical & burial benefits paid	\$1,060,254.79	\$1,112,258.07
Second injury fund contributions	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
Plan III administrative assessments	\$ 275,000.00	\$ 350,000.00

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT
INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

The Industrial Accident Board spent a total of \$547,301.93 for the Administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act during the 51st year of the Acts existence. This is an increase of \$81,390.55 over the cost of the 50th year. Major increase was assessment for Data Processing of \$74,044.00.

The cost of the Administration of the Act is borne by the assessment of Self-Insured Employers, Insurance Carriers and the Industrial Insurance Fund.

Income for the Administrative Fund for the 51st year:

Plan I	\$ 27,548.59
Plan II	121,242.42
Plan III	350,000.00
Boiler Inspection	26,244.81
Occupational Disease Filing Fee	2,400.00
Refunds	307.00
Cancelled Warrants	739.50
Adjustment	<u>.10</u>
	\$528,482.42
Balance - June 30, 1965	<u>77,660.23</u>
TOTAL	\$606,142.65

Disbursements necessary to administer the Workmen's Compensation Act are charged to the Plan causing the disbursements. Disbursements by Plan for the 51st year were as follows:

Plan I	\$ 33,880.32
Plan II	142,550.15
Plan III	345,385.78
Boiler Inspection	24,324.10
Occupational Disease	<u>1,161.76</u>
TOTAL	\$547,302.11
Balance - June 30, 1966	\$ 58,840.54

Table 4

PROPORTIONATE COST OF OPERATING THE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD
(% By Plan)

<u>Plan</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Plan I	6.19%
Plan II	26.00%
Plan III	63.11%
Boiler Inspection	4.44%
Occupational Disease	<u>.26%</u>
	100.00%
Increase in cost of 1965 Fiscal Year	14.90%

Table 5

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE FUND

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

INCOME

Premium Income	\$5,281,512.53
Recoveries	14,870.00
Interest on Bonds	380,312.83
Interest on Mortgage Loans	17,286.38
Payment on Mortgage Loans	53,688.81
Matured Bonds	520,000.00
Discount on Mortgage Loans	6,295.41
Advance Deposits	114,792.05

DISBURSEMENTS

COMPENSATION PAID:

Temporary Partial	\$ 5,316.92
Temporary Total	697,096.38
Permanent Partial	1,508,033.76
Permanent Total	77,404.76
Fatal	<u>374,591.43</u>
Total Compensation	\$2,662,444.25

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL:

Hospital	478,720.32
Doctors	540,486.61
Nurses	2,798.68
Ambulances	4,273.30
Drugs	33,361.75
Extra Medical	7,898.92
Extra Legal	22,406.40
Miscellaneous	4,362.35
Burial	9,383.50
Artificial Appliance	<u>8,566.24</u>
Total Hospital & Medical	\$1,112,258.07

Second Injury Fund	2,000.00
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Industrial Administrative Assessment	350,000.00
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Vocational Rehabilitation	25,069.53
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Refunds to Participants	1,005,181.48
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Refund of Advance Deposit	<u>98,089.44</u>
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Total Income	\$5,160,901.09
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Total Disbursements	\$5,255,042.77
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SECOND INJURY FUND

The following tables show the status of the Second Injury Fund as of June 30, 1966.

Table 6

SECOND INJURY FUND 51st YEAR INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

Cash Balance - June 30, 1965		\$ 5,527.44
Income:		
Income	\$ 5,765.00	
Cancelled Warrants	55.00	
		<u>5,820.00</u>
		\$11,347.44
Less:		
Warrants Issued 1-B to 20-B		<u>9,958.62</u>
Cash Balance - June 30, 1966		\$ 1,388.82

TOTAL CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash Balance	\$ 1,388.82
Investments - U. S. Bond	<u>27,000.00</u>
Total - Cash and Investments	\$28,388.82

Table 7

SECOND INJURY FUND BALANCE SHEET June 30, 1966

ASSETS:

Cash Balance	\$ 1,388.82
Investments	27,000.00

TOTAL	\$28,388.82
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LIABILITIES:

Claims Unpaid	\$ ---
Claims Reserved	24,900.00
Due Industrial Insurance Fund	3,000.00
Interest	30.00
Surplus	<u>458.82</u>
TOTAL	\$28,388.82

Contributions to the Second Injury Fund were made as follows:

Plan I	1
Plan II	3
Plan III	<u>5</u>
Total	9

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S COMPENSATION FUND

The Volunteer Firemen's Compensation Act was enacted in 1935, to provide medical and hospital insurance for the injured members of Volunteer Fire Departments in unincorporated towns. Revenue to support this Act is obtained from a tax on Fire Insurance written in Montana, and from interest on investments. The present status of the fund is shown in Table 8.

Table 8

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S COMPENSATION FUND EARMARKED REVENUE ACCOUNT 222600

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

June 30, 1966

Cash Balance - June 30, 1965		\$ 48,906.35
Income:		
State Auditor	\$ ---	
Cancelled Warrants	350.00	
Interest	17,179.02	
Matured Bonds	15,000.00	
		<u>32,529.02</u>
		\$ 81,435.37
Disbursements:		
Benefits	\$ 3,367.00	
Bonds Purchased	72,488.52	
		<u>\$ 75,815.52</u>
Cash Balance - June 30, 1966		5,619.85

RECONCILEMENT

Balance - State Treasurer - June 30, 1966	\$ 5,669.85
Less:	
Warrants Outstanding	<u>50.00</u>
	\$ 5,619.85

TOTAL CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash Balance - June 30, 1966	\$ 5,619.85
Investments - U. S. Government Bonds	<u>474,000.00</u>
	\$479,619.85

Table 9

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE FUND

June 30, 1966

Cash Balance - June 30, 1965	\$ 3,306.94
Income:	
Interest on Investments	<u>3,000.00</u>
	\$ 6,306.94
Less:	
Benefits Paid	<u>2,022.40</u>
Cash Balance - June 30, 1966	\$ 4,284.54
Plus:	
Investments	<u>75,000.00</u>
Total - Cash and Investments	\$79,284.54

RECONCILEMENT

Balance - State Controller - June 30, 1966	\$ 4,284.54
Balance - Ledger - June 30, 1966	\$ 4,284.54

STATEMENT OF RESERVES

Total - Cash and Investments	\$79,284.54
Less:	
Medical	\$ 47.97
Compensation Reserve	9,029.22
Surplus	<u>9,077.19</u>
	\$70,207.35

Table 10

SILICOSIS APPROPRIATION

Cash Balance - July 1, 1965		\$186,726.84
Income:		
By Appropriation	\$463,000.00	
Cancelled Warrants	5,212.50	
		<u>486,212.50</u>
		\$654,939.34
Less Disbursements:		
Claims for Benefits	\$626,693.50	
Claims for Administration	9,624.19	
		<u>\$636,317.69</u>
Cash Balance - June 30, 1966		\$ 18,621.65
Balance - State Controller - June 30, 1966		\$ 18,621.65
No. of Silicosis Claimants - June 30, 1966 - 547		

SILICOSIS BENEFITS

(Public Welfare Act)

During the 51st year, the number of recipients of benefits for disabling silicosis declined from 602 to 552. This decline has been constant since July, 1961 when there were 749 recipients.

During the past year, 35 persons applied for benefits; 9 were found to be disabled by silicosis and were eligible; 26 were found to be not disabled or were disabled by disease other than silicosis such as pulmonary emphysema and coronary disease. During the year, 62 recipients died.

As of October, 1965, 73.16% of the recipients were over the age of 65. The following table shows the number of recipients by age group.

Table 10 shows the status of the Silicosis Benefit Appropriation for the fiscal period.

NOTE: For summary of silicosis cases compensable under the Occupational Disease Act, see page 11 of this report.

Table 11

SILICOSIS CLAIMANTS BY AGE GROUP

October, 1965

Age Group	Number of Claimants	Cumulative Percentage
Total	581	100.0
50 - 55	12	2.1
56 - 60	62	12.8
61 - 65	82	26.9
66 - 70	128	48.9
71 - 75	135	72.1
76 - 80	120	92.8
81 - 85	31	98.1
86 - 91	11	100.0

CLAIMS:

The claims department processed 9,508 work injuries and 1,703 claims under Plan III during the 51st fiscal year. This is an increase of 5.3% in work injuries reported and a 12.7% increase in the number of claims filed.

Reserves for unpaid liability on claims as of June 30, 1966 were \$3,850,628.87 for compensation and \$598,514.92 for hospital and medical benefits for a reserve total of \$4,449,144. This figure is approximately .24% over a year ago and is 97.8% of our past three year average of \$4,549,000.

Liability on reopened claims during the past year totaled \$306,047.28. This is approximately 26% more than the incurred liability for reopened claims of a year ago.

HEARINGS & ADJUDICATIONS:

A total of 4,065 claims for lost time were filed during the past year. There was a total of 353 disputed claims under all three plans of coverage. The disputes involved disability in the large majority of these cases. The disputed cases were placed on the Board's docket and were disposed of either through formal hearings and/or agreed settlements.

Of the 353 disputed cases on the Board's docket this past year, 64 involved Plan I claims, 205 involved Plan II claims, and 84 involved Plan III claims.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE:

A total of 8 occupational disease cases were reported by employers under the Occupational Disease Act. Plan I reported 5 cases; Plan II reported 2 cases; Plan III reported 1 case. This is 4 cases less than the number of cases reported last year.

The disease reported was silicosis in 4 cases; lead poisoning in 1 case; mercury poisoning in 1 case; and other diseases accounted for the remaining two cases.

WORK INJURIES REPORTED:

A total of 22,949 work injuries were reported to the Industrial Accident Board by employers under the three plans of the Workmen's Compensation Act for an increase of 4.2% over the preceding fiscal year. Plan I experienced a 12.5% increase; Plan II a .9% increase; Plan III a 5.3% increase in total number of work injuries reported.

In reviewing the distribution of work injuries relative to major industry classification we note that three of the major industry classifications experienced a decrease in the number of reportable injuries. Agriculture had a 4.2% decrease; trade had a 1.8% decrease, and finance, real estate and insurance had a 9.3% decrease.

The remaining six major industry classifications all experienced increases in the number of reportable injuries. These increases ranged from a low of .2% in mining to a high of 8.1% in construction. The intermediate increases were experienced in transportation with a 1.9% increase, in government with a 6.6% increase, in the service industries with a 6.1% increase, and in the manufacturing industries with a 7.4% increase over the previous year.

DISABLING INJURIES:

A disabling injury by definition is a work injury which results in death, permanent total disability, permanent partial disability, or temporary total disability as specified in the American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience as approved in 1954.

Disabling injuries decreased by .8% from the previous fiscal year for a total of 6,178 as compared to 6,227 disabling injuries for the 50th fiscal year.

Mining, trade, service, transportation-communications-utilities, finance-real estate-insurance, and government all experienced a decrease in the number of disabling injuries. The agriculture, construction, and manufacturing classifications all experienced increases in the number of disabling injuries. The agriculture classification reflected the greatest increase with a gain of 5.5% over the previous period. Construction and manufacturing experienced a gain of 1.8% and 2.8% respectively.

FATALITIES:

A total of 47 fatalities were reported to the Board during the 51st year for a decrease of 18 or 27.7% from the preceding year.

An increase in the number of fatalities was experienced in two of the nine major industrial divisions; these were mining and service. Agriculture, construction, manufacturing, trade, government and transportation and communications all experienced decreases in the number of fatalities from the previous year. Finance, insurance and real estate remained unchanged from last year with no fatalities.

NATURE OF INJURY:

With reference to the basic injury inflicted upon the worker in industry relative to frequency, we find that strains, sprains, and dislocations were again the leaders accounting for 27% of the total. Cuts, lacerations, and punctures followed with 24.8% of the total. Bruises and contusions, and foreign body in the eye accounted for 20.7% and 9% respectively. These four categories, of the twelve considered, accounted for 81.5% of the total reportable work injuries.

Injuries to the upper extremities (arms, hands, and fingers) were the most frequent accounting for 7,914 or 34.4% of the total.

Injuries to the back and trunk were second in frequency with 5,740 reportable injuries for 25% of the total.

The trend relative to nature of injury by body location remains relatively unchanged from the preceding year.

AGENCY:

Working surfaces and hand tools shared equally as the agencies responsible for the greatest number of work injuries reported. Each agency developed 18.3% of the total chargeable work injuries.

Trees, logs, and lumber, as an agency, was the next in line accounting for 2,052 or 8.9% of the total.

AGENCY: Cont'd.

Taken collectively, the three most common agencies mentioned previously accounted for approximately 45.5% of all injuries reported. Compared to the preceding year, the greatest change was experienced in hand tools, as an agency, which increased by 4.9% over the previous year.

ACCIDENT TYPE:

The accident type classification identifies the event which directly resulted in the injury. The experience relative to accident type was very similar to last year. Struck by or striking against objects, machines, or equipment was still the most common classification with 10,040 or 43.7% of the total. Falls and slips again were second with 4,855 or 21.2% of the total. Strain or overexertion, as a causal factor, still retained third place ranking with 2,793 or 12.2% of the total. The three classifications combined account for approximately 77.1% of the total number of reportable work injuries.

AGE & SEX OF INJURED WORKERS:

Women employees who suffer injuries are older, on the average, than men injured at work. The median age for injured women is 43.1 years compared with 34.0 years for men during the 51st year.

During the 51st year, 10.2% of all job injuries were sustained by women employees, an increase of .3% over the 50th year.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY:

Statistical tables covering the 51st year experience will be found on the following pages.

Table 12

FATALITIES* BY INDUSTRY

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>PLAN I</u>	<u>PLAN II</u>	<u>PLAN III</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
General Farms		1		
<u>MINERAL EXTRACTION</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>13</u>
Copper Mining	9			
Bituminous Coal			1	
Oil & Gas Field Services			1	
Chemical & Fertilizer Mineral Mining		1		
Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals		1		
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Highway & Street Construction			1	
Heavy Construction			2	
Plumbing, Heating & Air Conditioning			2	
Special Trade Contractors			1	
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>
Logging	1	3	2	
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1	1		
Industrial Inorganic & Organic Chem.		1		
Paper Mills		1		
Petroleum Refining		1		
<u>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
Trucking, local & long distance		3		
Electric & Gas Companies & Systems	1			
Electric Companies & Systems		1		
<u>TRADE</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Groceries & Related Products			1	
Tire, Battery & Accessory Dealers		1		
Furniture, home furnishings		1		
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Accounting, Auditing Services		2		

(continued)

FATALITIES* BY INDUSTRY (continued)

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>PLAN I</u>	<u>PLAN II</u>	<u>PLAN III</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
State Government			<u>2</u>	
Other State Agencies			1	
Department of Education			1	
Local Government			<u>3</u>	
Police Protection			1	
Fire Protection			1	
Road, Street, Public Works	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTALS	13	18	16	47

* Deaths for which findings and awards have
been issued by the Industrial Accident Board.

Table 13

CAUSE OF DEATH BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>PLAN I</u>	<u>PLAN II</u>	<u>PLAN III</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Crushed under overturned tractor		1		
<u>MINERAL EXTRACTION</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>13</u>
Caught between mining car & post	1			
Suffocation	1			
Struck by falling equipment	1			
Blasting	2			
Covered by rock slide	2			
Fall from elevation	1			
Caught in moving equipment	1			
Caught between loader and mine wall			1	
Gas explosion			1	
Struck by falling rock slab		1		
Automobile collision		1		
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Heart attack			1	
Struck by rock slide while operating cat			1	
Fall from elevation			1	
Caught under falling object			1	
Crushed between tractor & loader			1	
Ditch cave-in			1	
Struck by equipment	1			
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>
Caterpillar tractor overturned	1			
Struck by falling equipment	1			
Struck by falling tree		3	1	
Truck struck by train		1	1	
Fall from elevation		1		
Caught under overturned fork-lift		1		
Cause of death undetermined		1		
<u>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
Truck left roadway		2		
Struck by heavy piece of steel		1		
Plane crash	1			
Electrocution		1		
<u>TRADE</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Thrown against object by exploding tire		1		
Car struck bridge abutment			1	
Gunshot wound		1		
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

(continued)

Table 13

CAUSE OF DEATH (continued)

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>PLAN I</u>	<u>PLAN II</u>	<u>PLAN III</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Automobile ran off road		2		
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
State Government			<u>2</u>	
Crushed under concrete slab			1	
Two-car auto accident			1	
Local Government			<u>3</u>	
Caught under overturned equipment			1	
Heart attack	—	—	<u>2</u>	—
TOTALS	13	18	16	47

Table 14

DISABLING AND NON-DISABLING INJURIES

July 1, 1958 through June 30, 1966

YEAR	TOTAL INJURIES	DISABLING	PER CENT OF TOTAL	NON- DISABLING	PER CENT OF TOTAL	UNDETER- MINED	PER CENT OF TOTAL
1958 - 1959	19,489	6,080	31.2	12,834	68.8	537	2.9
1959 - 1960	20,308	6,779	33.4	13,249	65.2	280	1.4
1960 - 1961	19,869	6,264	31.5	13,306	67.0	299	1.5
1961 - 1962	20,153	5,987	29.7	13,722	68.1	444	2.2
1962 - 1963	21,005	5,968	28.4	14,672	70.0	365	1.6
1963 - 1964	21,393	6,202	29.0	14,744	68.9	447	2.1
1964 - 1965	22,032	6,227	28.3	15,324	69.5	481	2.2
1965 - 1966	22,949	6,178	27.0	16,233	70.7	538	2.3

Table 15

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

July 1, 1949 through June 30, 1966

YEAR	DEATHS	WORKERS* (thousands)	DEATHS PER 10,000 WORKERS
1949 - 1950	76	148	5.0
1950 - 1951	95	149	6.4
1951 - 1952	81	153	5.3
1952 - 1953	73	154	4.7
1953 - 1954	68	155	4.4
1954 - 1955	87	160	5.4
1955 - 1956	77	167	4.6
1956 - 1957	85	167	5.1
1957 - 1958	61	162	3.7
1958 - 1959	59	165	3.6
1959 - 1960	68	167	4.1
1960 - 1961	49	169	2.9
1961 - 1962	53	171	3.1
1962 - 1963	51	174	2.9
1963 - 1964	59	175	3.4
1964 - 1965	65	178**	3.7
1965 - 1966	47	183**	2.6

* Number of workers in non-agricultural industries in Montana.

** Estimated

Source: Monthly Review of Montana Labor Market, Montana State
Employment Service, Division of Unemployment Compensa-
tion Commission.

Table 16

WORK INJURY EXPERIENCE IN MONTANA
July 15, 1915 through June 30, 1966

YEAR	TOTAL NO. OF ACCIDENTS	PLAN I	PLAN II	PLAN III	FATALS	NO. OF ACCIDENTS FOR EACH 1,000 WORKERS
1915-1916	6,802	4,391	2,236	175	136	
1916-1917	8,325	5,412	2,386	527	307	
1917-1918	5,820	3,668	1,483	669	123	
1918-1919	5,474	4,164	664	646	122	
1919-1920	4,914	3,164	741	1,009	94	38
1920-1921	3,858	1,939	854	1,065	83	
1921-1922	3,368	1,591	805	972	51	
1922-1923	5,129	2,875	1,024	1,230	81	
1923-1924	5,789	3,017	1,353	1,419	87	
1924-1925	5,816	3,280	1,257	1,279	79	
1925-1926	6,804	3,715	1,548	1,541	78	
1926-1927	6,879	3,611	1,725	1,543	93	
1927-1928	7,018	2,988	1,985	2,045	85	
1928-1929	8,364	3,359	2,383	2,622	89	
1929-1930	8,895	2,839	2,702	3,354	94	65
1930-1931	6,868	---- NOT AVAILABLE		----	55	
1931-1932	6,446	1,253	2,319	2,874	56	
1932-1933	5,482	489	1,715	3,278	31	
1933-1934	7,036	899	1,572	4,565	49	
1934-1935	10,630	838	2,454	7,338	65	
1935-1936	11,904	1,674	2,489	7,741	93	
1936-1937	12,685	2,262	2,035	8,388	103	
1937-1938	11,767	2,237	2,065	7,465	90	
1938-1939	10,176	1,282	2,131	6,763	63	
1939-1940	11,557	1,642	1,944	7,971	70	78
1940-1941	12,547	1,771	2,383	8,393	73	
1941-1942	13,258	2,348	2,492	8,418	108	
1942-1943	12,650	2,121	3,498	7,031	152	
1943-1944	11,127	1,820	3,158	6,149	97	
1944-1945	10,829	1,536	3,377	4,765	56	
1945-1946	10,196	1,139	3,266	5,791	44	
1946-1947	13,583	1,517	4,582	7,484	68	99
1947-1948	15,677	1,850	5,588	8,239	46	109
1948-1949	16,783	1,752	7,016	8,015	83	116
1949-1950	16,600	1,749	7,115	7,736	76	112
1950-1951	18,227	1,976	8,367	7,864	95	122
1951-1952	18,987	2,020	9,015	7,952	81	124
1952-1953	19,497	1,968	8,718	8,811	73	126
1953-1954	18,859	1,978	7,881	9,000	68	121
1954-1955	19,362	1,692	7,682	9,988	87	121
1955-1956	20,852	2,022	7,818	11,012	77	125
1956-1957	21,026	2,066	7,242	11,718	85	125
1957-1958	18,862	1,933	6,540	10,389	61	115
1958-1959	19,509	2,033	7,162	10,314	59	118
1959-1960	20,308	2,179	7,934	10,195	68	122
1960-1961	19,869	2,042	8,106	9,721	49	120
1961-1962	20,153	2,430	9,113	8,610	53	117
1962-1963	21,005	2,117	10,428	8,460	51	120
1963-1964	21,393	2,306	10,246	8,841	59	122
1964-1965	22,032	2,797	10,205	9,030	65	125
1965-1966	22,949	3,148	10,293	9,508	47	125

Chart 1

DISABLING WORK INJURIES PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES

BY INDUSTRY GROUP, July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

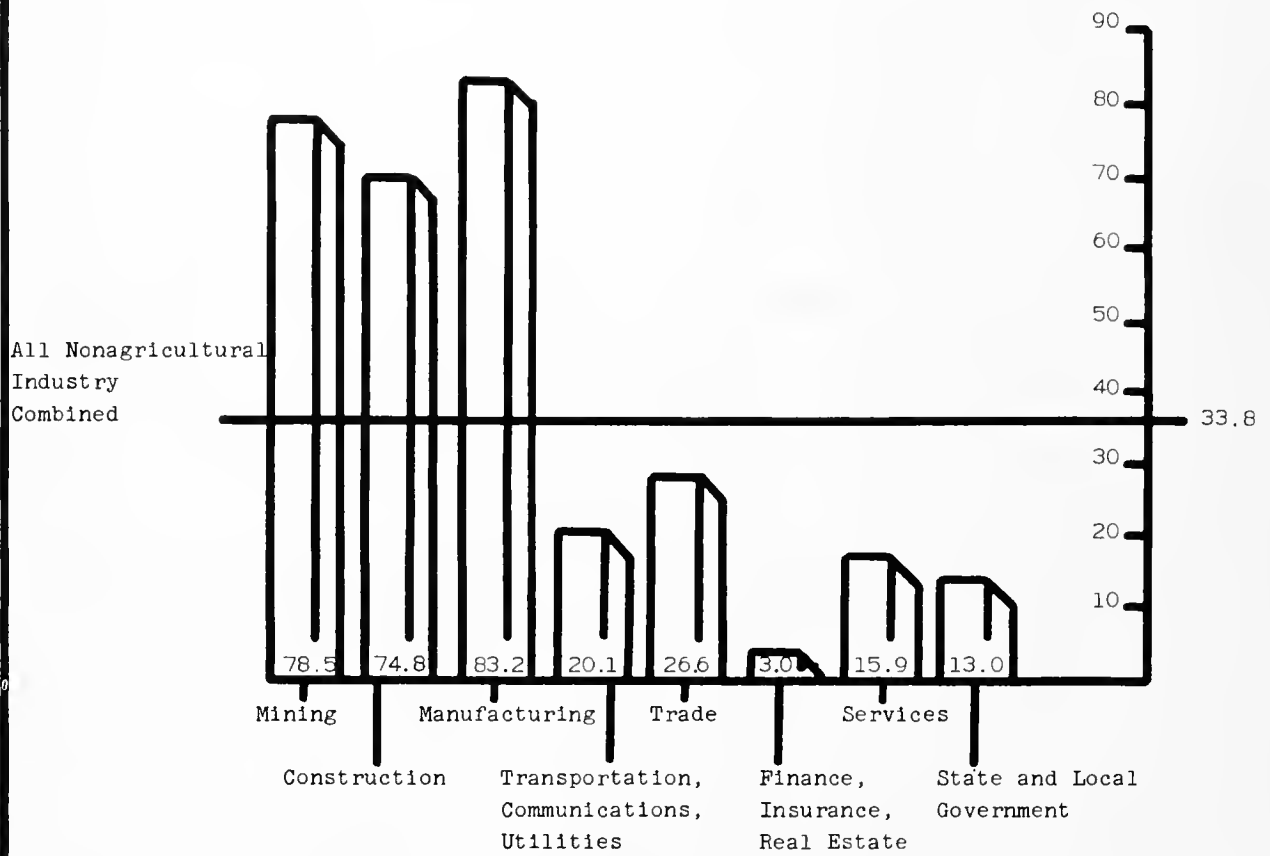


Chart 2

REPORTED WORK INJURIES
BY BODY LOCATION,
ALL INDUSTRIES

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966
(Per Cent of Total)

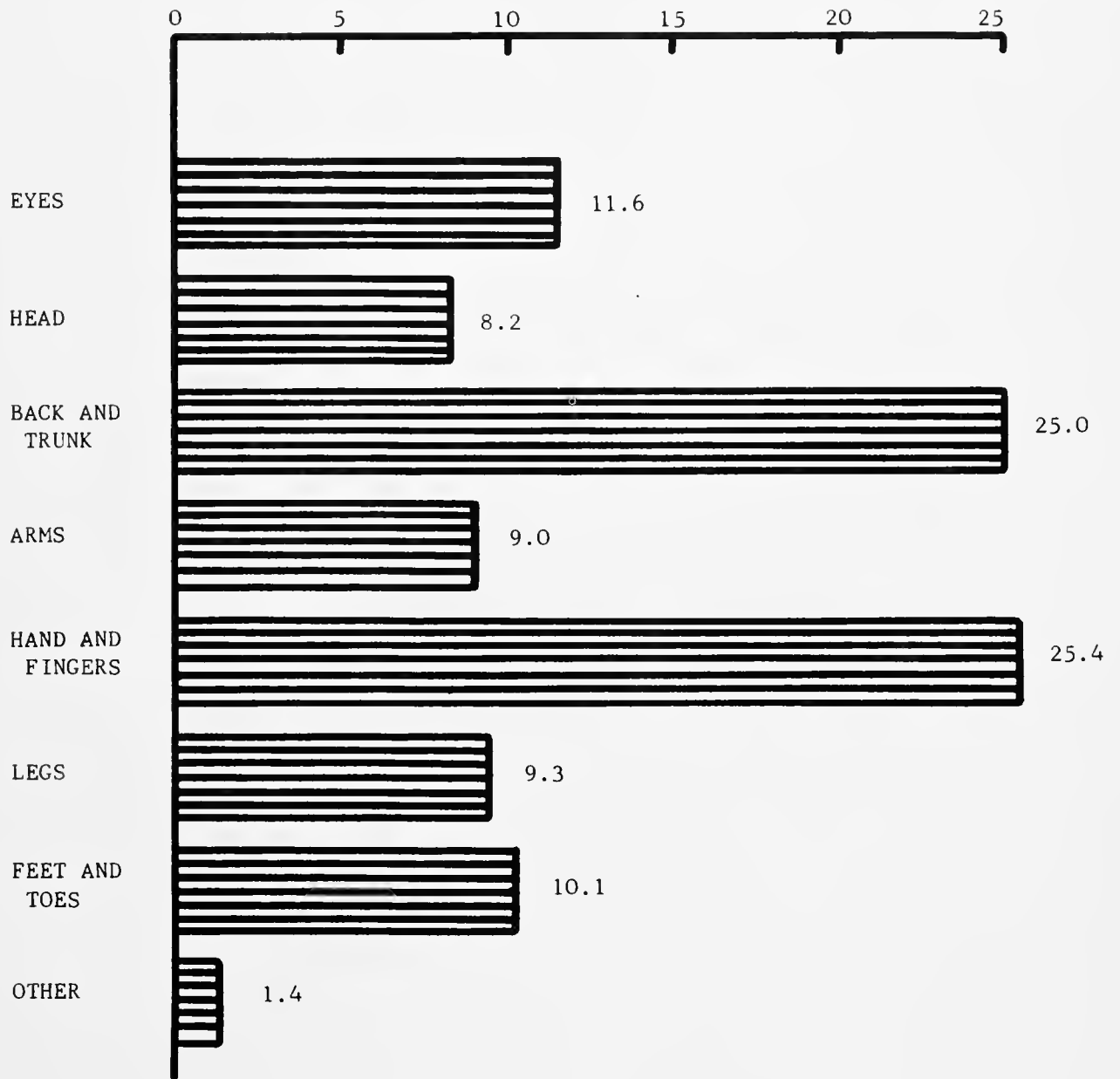


Table 17

ACCIDENT TYPE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

ALL INDUSTRIES

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

ACCIDENT TYPE

	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY SERVICE	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	N.O.C.
STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	43.7	1,040	273	661	1,706	3,296	377	2,176	36	658	852	5
CAUGHT IN, ON OR BETWEEN	6.6	1,519	29	206	203	508	74	281	11	110	96	1
FALLS AND/OR SLIPS	21.2	4,855	173	239	865	1,199	321	935	31	373	716	3
INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLES	2.6	596	25	41	95	116	86	100	8	26	98	1
STRAIN OR OVER-EXERTION	12.2	2,793	59	101	384	701	181	758	16	250	343	-
CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	2.8	648	7	43	140	167	26	146	-	58	60	1
INHALATION, ABSORPTION, SWALLOWING	1.8	406	12	37	78	96	13	69	-	41	60	-
CONTACT WITH ELECTRICAL CURRENT	.3	63	-	6	21	19	3	5	-	4	5	-
EXPLOSION, FLASH-BACK, ETC.	.3	79	1	10	14	16	5	18	-	7	8	-
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	6.5	1,502	34	68	400	509	53	275	-	79	83	1
HEART ATTACK, HEART DISEASE, OR STRAIN	.2	37	2	-	11	3	2	5	-	1	13	-
OTHER AND NOT STATED	1.8	411	25	23	52	76	31	67	5	51	61	20
TOTAL	100.0	22,949	640	1,435	3,969	6,706	1,172	4,835	107	1,658	2,395	32
PER CENT		100.0	2.8	6.3	17.3	29.2	5.1	21.1	.5	7.2	10.4	-

Table 18

AGENCY

BY

MAJOR INDUSTRY

ALL INDUSTRIES

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

AGENCY

PER CENT

TOTAL

AGRICULTURE &
AGRICULTURAL
SERVICESMINERAL
EXTRACTIONCONTRACT
CONSTRUCTION

MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORTATION,
COMMUNICATIONS,
& UTILITIES

TRADE

FINANCE,
INSURANCE, &
REAL ESTATE

SERVICE

GOVERNMENT

N.O.C.

MACHINES	1,331	38	80	137	505	27	334	10	110	90	-
ELEVATORS	36	-	-	6	7	-	13	1	8	1	-
HOISTING APPARATUS	263	-	152	37	34	20	15	1	-	4	-
CONVEYORS	138	3	5	10	97	6	15	-	-	2	-
VEHICLES	1,412	46	104	193	317	173	312	13	62	191	1
HAND TOOLS	4,203	112	199	991	1,150	140	982	9	265	351	4
CHEMICALS, HOT OR INJURIOUS SUBSTANCES	1,211	23	85	263	293	43	265	-	102	136	1
WORKING SURFACES	4,195	100	233	749	976	285	843	28	327	652	2
LADDERS	312	4	20	109	51	21	49	-	25	33	-
CONTAINERS	1,035	23	29	74	195	86	450	5	67	106	-
TREES, LOGS, LUMBER	2,052	22	45	206	1,575	25	83	1	29	64	2
BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS	26	-	4	8	3	1	6	-	3	1	-
PUMPS, PRIME-MOVERS	68	-	10	15	13	1	11	-	5	12	1
MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION APPARATUS	45	3	9	7	17	1	7	-	-	1	-
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS	133	1	11	34	35	17	14	-	12	9	-
FLYING PARTICLES, UNASSIGNED	1,158	25	49	310	415	41	203	-	58	56	1
ANIMALS	311	142	4	10	21	29	16	3	30	56	-
MOTION OR PRESSURE	374	10	12	60	94	27	98	5	29	39	-
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	31	1	2	6	4	2	4	-	10	2	-
MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES	4,262	73	356	675	818	213	1,042	30	491	563	1
UNCLASSIFIED, INSUFFICIENT DATA	353	14	26	69	86	14	73	1	25	26	19
TOTAL	22,949	640	1,435	3,969	6,706	1,172	4,835	107	1,658	2,395	32
PER CENT	100.0	2.8	6.3	17.3	29.2	5.1	21.1	.5	7.2	10.4	-

Table 19

NATURE OF INJURY
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

ALL INDUSTRIES

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	N. O. C.
AMPUTATION, LOSS OF, LOSS OF USE OF	.9	212	8	24	36	53	13	48	1	7	22	-
BURNS OR SCALDS	4.4	1,009	11	73	208	263	35	219	-	98	100	2
CUTS, LACERATIONS, PUNCTURES, ETC.	24.8	5,704	154	240	891	1,813	233	1,418	28	430	491	6
STRAINS, SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS	27.0	6,187	138	277	1,012	1,577	413	1,458	35	468	805	4
CUTTING INJURIES	2.2	508	6	53	78	171	30	91	5	35	38	1
FRACTURES	6.5	1,482	84	126	302	427	75	223	8	78	155	4
HERNIA	1.2	266	13	12	33	58	18	65	1	14	52	-
INDUSTRIAL DISEASE	1.0	236	8	21	41	56	8	37	-	35	29	1
BRUISES & CONTUSIONS	20.7	4,773	150	483	735	1,502	251	779	25	320	522	6
HEART DISEASE, STRAIN, STROKE, CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, ETC.	.2	45	2	2	12	4	2	6	-	1	16	-
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	9.0	2,054	46	84	535	666	67	410	-	135	109	2
OTHER	.7	158	6	9	25	46	10	20	-	18	24	-
NOT STATED	1.4	315	14	31	61	70	17	61	4	19	32	6
TOTAL	100.0	22,949	640	1,435	3,969	6,706	1,172	4,835	107	1,658	2,395	32
PER CENT		100.0	2.8	6.3	17.3	29.2	5.1	21.1	.5	7.2	10.4	

Table 20

BODY LOCATION
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

ALL INDUSTRIES

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT
EYES	11.6	2,659	51	130	678	843	95	504	-	179	177
HEAD, FACE & NECK	8.2	1,871	46	133	325	532	134	345	12	130	213
BACK & SPINE	17.3	3,979	91	196	634	988	255	985	23	301	504
TRUNK	7.7	1,761	72	140	305	480	101	295	8	102	256
ARMS	9.0	2,068	60	149	367	629	89	401	7	125	238
HANDS & WRISTS	9.9	2,284	61	125	337	714	86	534	11	211	201
FINGERS	15.5	3,562	72	236	467	1,106	119	948	22	287	300
LEGS	9.3	2,142	102	130	338	715	121	364	11	135	222
FEET & ANKLES	8.4	1,919	61	145	401	526	116	320	10	139	198
TOES	1.7	388	6	27	62	92	27	92	2	29	50
BODY N.O.C. OR NOT STATED	1.4	316	18	24	55	81	29	47	1	20	36
TOTAL	100.0	22,949	640	1,435	3,969	6,706	1,172	4,835	107	1,658	2,395
PER CENT		100.0	2.8	6.3	17.3	29.2	5.1	21.1	.5	7.2	10.4

Table 21

NATURE OF INJURY
BY BODY LOCATION

ALL INDUSTRIES

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

	PER CENT	TOTAL	EYES	HEAD, FACE & NECK	BACK & SPINE	TRUNK	ARMS	HANDS & WRISTS	FINGERS	LEGS	FEET & ANKLES	TOES	BODY N.O.C. OR NOT STATED
AMPUTATION, LOSS OF, LOSS OF USE OF	.9	212	1	113	-	1	-	2	90	2	-	3	-
BURNS AND SCALDS	4.4	1,009	348	125	13	23	150	188	30	52	54	1	25
CUTS, LACERATIONS, PUNCTURES, ETC.	24.8	5,704	144	808	21	79	382	1,120	2,164	562	387	30	7
STRAINS, SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS	27.0	6,187	2	267	3,496	336	587	256	121	446	654	9	13
CRUSHING INJURIES	2.2	508	1	7	-	4	2	29	390	7	17	36	15
FRACTURES	6.5	1,482	1	56	47	288	145	149	302	129	207	157	1
HERNIA	1.2	266	-	-	-	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
INDUSTRIAL DISEASE	1.0	236	10	35	-	77	17	45	6	13	4	3	26
BRUISES & CONUSIONS	20.7	4,773	95	327	365	584	758	476	440	902	576	146	104
HEART DISEASE, STRAIN, STROKE, CEREBRAL HEMORRAGE, ETC.	.2	45	-	2	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	9.0	2,054	2,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	.7	158	1	102	1	27	5	1	1	-	-	-	20
NOT STATED	1.4	315	3	29	31	39	22	18	18	29	20	3	103
TOTAL	100.0	22,949	2,659	1,871	3,979	1,761	2,068	2,284	3,562	2,142	1,919	388	316
PER CENT		100.0	11.6	8.2	17.3	7.7	9.0	9.9	15.5	9.3	8.4	1.7	1.4

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

- 27 -

Table 23

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS
BY AGE GROUP
ALL INDUSTRIES

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

Age Group	Male				Female			Total both sexes	Per Cent of Grand Total
	Total	Single	Married	Status Unknown	Total	Single	Married	Status Unknown	
Under 14	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
14-15	36	35	-	1	5	4	-	1	41
16-17	274	268	2	4	47	43	2	2	321
18-19	982	809	131	43	131	106	20	5	1,114
20-24	3,080	1,232	1,720	129	271	127	127	17	3,352
25-29	2,976	463	2,388	125	189	38	137	14	3,165
30-34	2,544	238	2,211	95	149	30	114	5	2,694
35-39	2,315	200	2,042	75	192	30	152	10	2,509
40-44	1,934	159	1,727	48	252	39	203	10	2,186
45-49	1,746	179	1,518	51	267	57	201	9	2,015
50-54	1,479	150	1,278	52	307	81	211	15	1,787
55-59	1,106	141	927	39	199	61	126	12	1,306
60-64	686	92	577	17	128	55	70	3	814
65-69	205	33	164	8	45	29	12	4	250
70-74	55	18	37	1	14	6	7	1	70
75 and over	20	1	18	1	5	3	1	1	25
Age not reported	1,148	197	697	263	140	37	63	40	1,297
Total	20,607	4,217	15,437	953	2,342	746	1,447	149	22,949
Percent of total	90.0	20.5	75.0	4.5	10.2	31.8	61.8	6.4	100.0

Median Age of Workers Injured: (Both Sexes) 35.3

Median Age of Male Workers Injured: 34.0

Median Age of Female Workers Injured: 43.1

Table 24

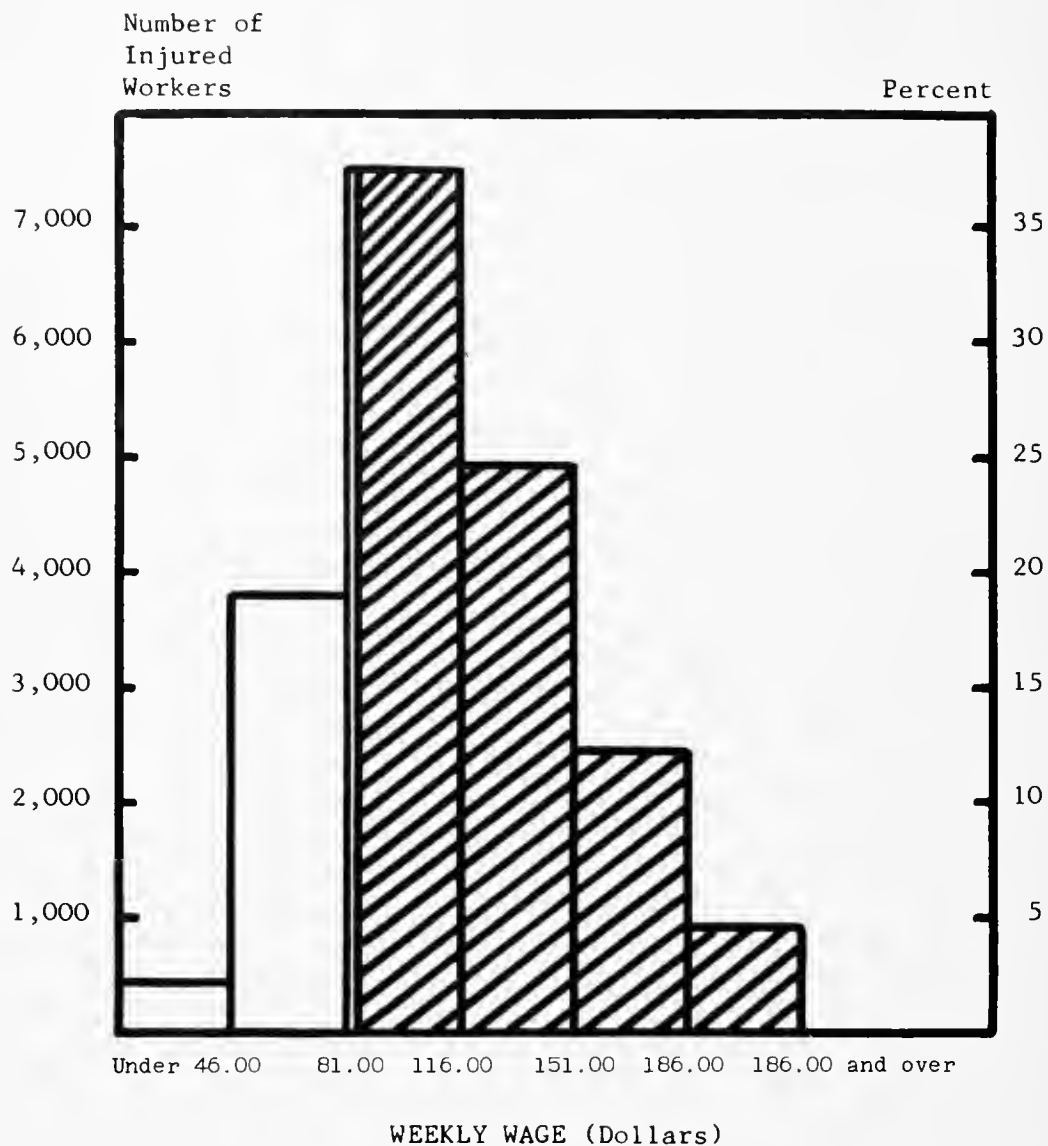
AGE AND INDUSTRY DIVISION,
ALL WORK INJURIES

July 1, 1960 - June 30, 1966

AGE	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	TOTAL	N.O.C.
Under 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-
14-15	7	-	-	3	1	23	-	4	3	41	-
16-17	39	3	18	39	7	151	2	44	18	321	-
18-19	38	57	131	380	21	292	3	91	96	1,114	5
20-24	81	261	459	1,209	122	758	11	251	200	3,352	-
25-29	60	255	528	1,099	176	627	13	180	223	3,165	4
30-34	41	182	540	817	214	547	8	146	196	2,694	3
35-39	43	167	498	730	161	502	14	173	216	2,509	5
40-44	53	124	422	577	144	480	11	144	229	2,186	2
45-49	50	93	385	501	121	432	10	129	291	2,015	3
50-54	54	105	321	392	74	359	7	155	319	1,787	1
55-59	54	64	217	306	51	244	9	110	250	1,306	1
60-64	35	27	109	175	40	144	9	78	195	814	2
65-69	24	8	27	46	7	55	5	25	52	250	1
70-74	9	1	11	10	1	6	1	14	17	70	-
75 and over	1	-	5	4	1	4	-	8	2	25	-
Age not given	51	88	298	418	31	211	4	105	86	1,297	5
TOTAL	640	1,435	3,969	6,706	1,172	4,835	107	1,658	2,395	22,949	32
Median Age (years)	38.4	31.9	36.5	31.9	35.7	33.7	40.0	37.0	44.6	35.3	-

Chart 3

DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY WAGES
OF INJURED WORKERS
7-1-65 - 6-30-66



The shaded section of the chart represents earnings above that required to enable the injured workmen to qualify for the maximum weekly benefit of \$56. Seventy-eight per cent of all injured workers had earnings above that required to qualify for the maximum weekly benefit.

Table 25

DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY WAGES
OF 20,008 INJURED WORKERS*

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

WEEKLY WAGE	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,008	100.0	18,153	100.0	1,855	100.0
\$ 30 or less	25	.1	14	.1	11	.6
31 - 35	34	.2	13	.1	21	1.1
36 - 40	153	.8	81	.4	72	3.9
41 - 45	160	.8	58	.3	102	5.5
46 - 50	405	2.0	200	1.0	205	11.1
51 - 55	322	1.6	117	.6	205	11.1
56 - 60	537	2.7	309	1.6	228	12.3
61 - 65	401	2.0	234	1.3	167	9.0
66 - 70	495	2.5	311	1.7	184	9.9
71 - 75	559	2.8	424	2.3	135	7.3
76 - 80	1,067	5.3	962	5.3	105	5.7
81 - 85	537	2.7	472	2.6	65	3.5
86 - 90	1,087	5.4	1,011	5.5	76	4.1
91 - 95	1,250	6.2	1,200	6.6	50	2.7
96 - 100	1,621	8.1	1,576	8.7	45	2.4
101 - 105	996	5.0	961	5.3	35	1.9
106 - 110	1,044	5.2	1,025	5.7	19	1.0
111 - 115	957	4.8	936	5.1	21	1.1
116 - 120	915	4.6	902	5.0	13	.7
121 - 125	1,125	5.6	1,106	6.1	19	1.0
126 - 130	750	3.7	739	4.1	11	.6
131 - 135	601	3.0	591	3.3	10	.5
136 - 140	595	3.0	590	3.3	5	.3
141 - 145	331	1.7	319	1.8	12	.6
146 - 150	615	3.1	607	3.3	8	.4
151 - 155	411	2.1	409	2.3	2	.1
156 - 160	576	2.8	574	3.2	2	.1
161 - 165	331	1.6	325	1.8	6	.3
166 - 170	325	1.6	321	1.8	4	.2
171 - 175	369	1.8	364	2.0	5	.3
176 - 180	194	1.0	191	1.1	3	.2
181 - 185	274	1.4	272	1.5	2	.1
186 - 190	214	1.1	211	1.2	3	.2
191 and over	732	3.7	728	4.0	4	.2
Arithmetic Mean	\$111.89		\$116.29		\$68.86	
Median	107.80		111.55		62.85	

* Based upon employers' reports of work injuries received by the Board.. Includes all injuries reported where employees worked 30 or more hours per week, including overtime.

Table 26

WORK INJURIES AS
REPORTED BY COUNTY
& MAJOR INDUSTRY
ALL INDUSTRIES
July 1, 1965 -
June 30, 1966

County	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	NOT GIVEN
Beaverhead	1.1	252	29	30	39	31	11	66	2	21	23	-
Big Horn	1.5	337	19	13	165	46	12	51	-	13	17	1
Blaine	.5	108	19	6	7	12	5	36	1	10	12	-
Broadwater	.3	79	4	5	13	29	3	17	-	2	6	-
Carbon	.7	153	4	39	14	19	8	32	-	21	15	1
Carter	---	16	-	4	3	1	-	4	1	-	3	-
Cascade	9.0	2,068	46	19	422	391	117	585	21	266	200	1
Chouteau	.7	162	18	1	20	11	13	66	-	11	22	-
Custer	1.7	380	22	8	47	24	18	145	2	58	55	1
Daniels	.3	69	1	2	24	1	3	27	-	4	7	-
Dawson	1.4	323	2	35	45	26	40	119	4	17	35	-
Deer Lodge	1.2	270	1	7	71	57	4	31	2	8	89	-
Fallon	.7	164	-	64	20	16	15	35	-	3	11	-
Fergus	1.2	283	15	3	51	43	7	87	4	33	39	1
Flathead	6.5	1,482	22	2	152	806	57	258	5	82	96	2
Callatin	4.6	1,063	50	4	247	282	36	214	4	80	146	-
Garfield	---	19	1	5	2	-	2	6	-	-	3	-
Glacier	1.7	393	12	65	57	37	33	72	-	65	32	-
Golden Valley	---	13	2	-	4	-	3	1	-	-	3	-
Granite	1.0	234	9	138	32	30	4	8	-	2	10	1
Hill	1.6	374	8	2	58	30	26	141	1	26	82	-
Jefferson	1.4	328	5	14	68	29	4	12	1	6	189	-
Judith Basin	.1	33	10	-	6	5	1	6	-	-	5	-
Lake	1.7	416	7	-	39	258	10	51	-	16	37	-
Lewis & Clark	4.9	1,122	26	17	285	212	48	218	17	115	183	1
Liberty	.2	41	2	7	4	2	2	13	-	-	11	-
Lincoln	5.2	1,188	6	46	60	962	20	39	2	26	27	-
Madison	.5	111	12	15	10	5	5	17	1	9	37	-
McCone	.3	62	-	18	14	2	7	11	-	3	7	-
Meagher	.5	111	14	4	5	71	-	6	-	1	10	-
Mineral	.7	166	-	13	36	93	2	2	-	3	15	-
Missoula	10.2	2,343	10	3	380	1,030	101	414	12	239	151	3
Musselshell	.3	77	3	18	16	4	4	17	1	-	14	-
Park	1.2	281	8	12	19	93	20	66	2	30	31	-
Petroleum	---	17	3	5	3	1	1	3	-	-	1	-
Phillips	.4	80	3	1	10	6	7	36	1	1	15	-
Pondera	2.3	522	4	20	314	53	13	88	-	8	21	1
Powder River	.1	24	3	5	4	1	1	6	-	1	3	-
Powell	1.5	353	19	144	12	85	6	32	2	9	44	-
Prairie	.2	53	1	5	3	-	11	20	-	6	7	-
Ravalli	1.3	305	7	3	35	173	15	49	-	7	14	2
Richland	1.2	269	15	24	20	58	26	86	-	11	28	1
Roosevelt	.7	162	5	39	13	24	8	41	-	9	23	-
Rosebud	.6	127	14	14	23	5	6	24	-	10	31	-
Sanders	1.4	312	6	6	28	219	5	17	-	4	27	-

Table 26 (Cont'd.)

WORK INJURIES AS
REPORTED BY COUNTY
& MAJOR INDUSTRY
ALL INDUSTRIES
July 1, 1965 -
June 30, 1966

County	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	NOT GIVEN
Sheridan	.4	84	1	21	11	5	6	26	-	3	11	-
Silver Bow	5.1	1,164	1	335	172	188	53	234	9	60	111	1
Stillwater	.5	105	13	-	15	23	7	27	-	7	13	-
Sweet Grass	.3	59	15	3	4	-	2	25	-	2	8	-
Teton	.6	132	15	3	32	10	11	33	-	4	23	1
Toole	.9	202	7	49	32	13	11	47	-	4	38	1
Treasure	---	12	1	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	3	-
Valley	1.0	223	17	-	39	24	21	75	-	16	31	-
Wheatland	.7	66	16	2	10	3	3	22	-	2	8	-
Wibaux	.1	21	1	5	4	5	-	2	-	-	3	1
Yellowstone	11.3	2,589	31	13	400	642	200	808	9	254	225	7
Out of State	.6	138	-	5	11	25	54	35	-	6	1	1
Unknown	6.1	1,407	55	94	336	483	64	221	3	64	83	4
Totals:	<u>100.0</u>	<u>22,949</u>	<u>640</u>	<u>1,435</u>	<u>3,969</u>	<u>6,706</u>	<u>1,172</u>	<u>4,835</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>1,658</u>	<u>2,395</u>	<u>32</u>

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY

51st Year

July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966

Detailed information will be found on the following pages of this report regarding the operation and statistical results pertaining to the Department of Safety during the fiscal year of July 1, 1965 through June 30, 1966.

A great amount of effort was placed on the contacting of firms, briefing management on their accident experience from IBM runs, making safety surveys, evaluating their program, and conducting safety inspections to eliminate physical hazards in their operations.

There was an increase in attendance by representatives at firm safety meetings and some of the meetings resulted in formal accident prevention training for supervisory personnel. There are plans for offering a Supervisors Accident Prevention Course during the fiscal year 1966 for firm supervisors. The course can be adjusted from four to eight hours of instruction depending on the desires of the employers.

The Industrial Accident Board participated in the National Driver Improvement Course by having one of the departments safety representatives qualify as an instructor for the course. There were 8 classes held and 56 people trained which was 100% of the I.A.B. personnel.

The preparation of a safety code for oil or gas well drilling and lease operations was considered and a committee is to be appointed to formulate the code.

Representatives attended the Governors Safety Conference at Salem, Oregon and the Wood Products and Logging Conference in Spokane, Washington. There was also participation in the 8th Annual Western Regional Conference of The American Association of States Compensation Insurance Funds which was held in Helena.

There were 176 letters sent to contractors and architects requesting that a safety representative be included in their pre-construction meetings. The purpose was to brief contractors on safety codes and standards, accident reporting procedures and workmen's compensation requirements and benefits.

The Safety Department was reorganized during April, 1966 and new titles and functions for each position were established. In addition, duties for each position were identified and a new position for a Senior Safety Representative was established. There was one retirement (Coding Specialist) during May, 1966.

In past annual reports, safety activities, objectives and accident prevention techniques have been resumed and discussed. In this report we will discuss the preparation of our Form 37, better known as the Employer's First Report of Injury.

Section 92-808 of the Workmen's Compensation Act contains the requirement for the employer to make a full and complete record of every accident to an employee arising out of or in the course of his employment that results in injury

to such person. The employer shall furnish the Board with a copy of the Form 37, complete with specific answers to all questions that are applicable. To assist in understanding why this detailed information is required, some of the principal uses of the Form 37 are noted:

1. To effect prompt payment of medical or compensation benefits.
2. Establish and verify that the employee was injured.
3. Record information on Firm Experience Sheets.
4. Pertinent information is coded into I.B.M. runs.
5. Correlate information so that a firm, industry, type of injury, type of machine, unsafe act or unsafe condition can be shown.

If all or part of the noted uses are to be followed, the Form 37 becomes a rather important document for the employer, the firm, and the Board.

After an accident occurs, the report is to be completed as soon as possible and forwarded to the Board.

The key to accurate and timely accident reporting is the investigation. The primary purpose of the investigation is to record facts and pinpoint causes so that similar occurrences can be prevented. One of the most difficult jobs is to determine facts and not find fault or fix blame. If it appears that the investigation is trying to fix blame, the injured or fellow workers will withhold valuable information.

The question arises, "Who should make the investigation?" The most logical is the foreman, as he is well acquainted with those involved and the nature of the work that is being performed.

In summary, the main points to follow when investigating an accident are:

1. Get to the scene promptly.
2. Be sure the injured are treated first.
3. Interview for details and facts. Be objective in seeking facts.
4. Follow-up, take pictures, make drawings.
5. Record facts on Form 37.
6. Submit the report to the Industrial Accident Board.

Information from an accident report is only as reliable as the report made by the investigator.

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY
STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

<u>NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS*</u>	<u>49th YEAR</u>	<u>50th YEAR</u>	<u>51st YEAR</u>
Plan I	78	78	76
Plan II	6,507	6,712	6,801
Plan III	7,261	7,439	7,592
TOTALS	13,846	14,229	14,469

* End of fiscal year

REPORTED INJURIES

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Disabling</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Disabling</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Disabling</u>
Plan I Firms	2,306	868	2,797	832	3,148	853
Plan II Firms	10,246	2,657	10,205	2,742	10,293	2,647
Plan III Firms	8,841	2,655	9,030	2,653	9,508	2,678
TOTALS	21,393	6,180	22,032	6,227	22,949	6,178
Disabling Injuries per 1,000 Workers		35.4		35.6		34.5

SAFETY ACTIVITIES BY PLAN (Includes First Aid Instr., Plant Inspect. & Safety Programs)

Plan I	205	314	418
Plan II	878	891	895
Plan III	3,451	2,708	2,584
No Plan (none)	241	148	199
No Division	210	439	587
TOTALS	4,985	4,500	4,683

INVESTIGATION OF FATAL ACCIDENTS

Wood Products	15	9	13	8
Mineral Extrac. & Prod.	15	12	20	12
Construction	12	19	13	8
Ag. & Food Products	17	14	16	2
Miscellaneous	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTALS	65*	59*	65*	31**

* Includes deaths attributed to natural causes and those investigated but not coming under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

**Compensable accidents investigated.

INVESTIGATION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS

	<u>49th YEAR</u>	<u>50th YEAR</u>	<u>51st YEAR</u>
Wood Products	21	17	17
Mineral Extrac. & Prod.	14	23	7
Construction	22	25	11
Ag. & Food Products	9	6	4
Miscellaneous	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
TOTALS	73	79	48

SPECIAL SERVICES

Safety Meetings	193	161	346
Attendance	3,153	3,175	4,210
First Aid Programs	82	121	160
Attendance	999	1,507	910

FIRST AID CARDS

Standard	-	231	388
Advanced	-	40	55
Instructor	<u>-</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>11</u>
TOTAL ISSUED	128	297	454

OPERATORS LICENSES ISSUED

Originals (Inspectors)			
1st Class	26	39	43
2nd Class	31	47	36
3rd Class	257	204	210
Low Pressure	207	200	203
1st Class A & E	13	23	33
2nd Class A & E	26	37	29
Traction	5	10	4
Re-issue (Office)	140	125	131
Renewals (Inspectors)	215	321	340
Renewals (Office)	2,213	2,236	2,273

CERTIFICATES ISSUED

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Inspectors	780	\$ 3,970.00	881	\$ 4,496.00	898	\$ 4,566.00
Office	2,353	5,284.00	2,361	5,229.00	2,404	5,348.00
Boilers	<u>2,642</u>	<u>17,245.00</u>	<u>2,490</u>	<u>16,142.50</u>	<u>2,434</u>	<u>15,732.50</u>
TOTALS	5,775	\$26,499.00	5,732	\$25,867.50	5,736	\$25,646.50

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Coal

Coal production in the state of Montana for the fiscal year, July 1, 1965 through June 30, 1966, with 27 mines reporting, was 405,190 tons as compared with 360,446 tons for the previous year.

There was one fatal accident in the Montana coal mines and ten lost-time injuries during the past fiscal year. The fatal accident happened at the Brophy Mine, five miles east of Red Lodge in Carbon County. The employee was crushed between the coal rib and a Joy loading machine while backing the machine away from the face.

Four employees from the Brophy Coal Mine took the examination for fire boss in June.

The Divide Coal Company purchased the Gildroy Coal Mine, in Musselshell County, dismantled it and used the equipment at the Divide Mine.

The Coal Bank Canyon Mine did not produce any coal during the past year.

The Square Deal Coal Co. purchased the Forstrom Coal Mine and operated it during the previous year.

There were 99 inspections made of the coal mines and eight check inspections during the past year.

Some of the active coal mines and a few of the old abandoned mines are now being used as fallout shelters. As there was some question of the old mines being suitable and safe for this purpose, each of these mines was inspected. It is my opinion that they would be suitable and safe in case of an emergency. Any community is fortunate to have any underground mines which could be used as fallout shelters.

The Montana-Dakota Utilities Company has one active steam generating plant at Sidney and this unit used more than 80% of all the coal produced in Montana. This company also has steam generating plants at Baker, Miles City and Glendive. These units are inactive and are held as standby emergency stations.

Peak employment in the coal mines during World War I was noted when 4,736 men were employed in the coal mines. Peak production was noted during World War II when 4,920,000 tons of coal were produced.

The Montana University System Research Council is interested in the reclamation of strip mined coal land, and a conference was held in Helena on August 23, 1966 regarding strip mining. A proposal for voluntary reclamation of land disturbed by strip mining for coal was presented at this meeting.

S/ Thomas Morgan
Inspector

PRODUCTION REPORT

July, 1965 - June, 1966

MONTANA COAL MINES

Mines By County	Ave. No. Employees	Total Days Worked	Tonnage Mined	Accidents	
				Fatal	Non-Fatal
<u>BIG HORN</u>					
Tongue River Coal Co.	2	96	1,298	0	0
<u>BLAINE</u>					
Milk River Mine	7	137	4,160	0	0
<u>CARBON</u>					
Brophy Mine	40	188	49,036	0	0
Roadside Mine	2	86	365	1	9
<u>CUSTER</u>					
Storm King Mine	3	93	1,980	0	0
<u>DAWSON</u>					
Peuse Mine	1	60	768	0	0
<u>FERGUS</u>					
Swanson Mine	1	20	50	0	0
Tuss Mine	2	25	600	0	0
<u>MC CONE</u>					
No. 1 Mine	2	64	315	0	0
Neumiller Mine	1	10	60	0	0
<u>MUSSELSHELL</u>					
Divide Mine	7	93	11,510	0	0
Gildroy Mine	4	27	1,100	0	0
Forstrom Mine	5	31	2,025	0	0
Square Deal Mine	10	142	10,783	0	0
Johnny's Mine	4	148	1,554	0	1
Nies Mine	7	160	4,600	0	0
Western Coal Co.	5	150	4,300	0	0
P. & M. Mine	3	106	4,000	0	0
<u>POWDER RIVER</u>					
Coal Creek Mine	3	83	1,226	0	0
Wilson Mine	3	10	50	0	0
Two Tree Mine	2	8	40	0	0
<u>RICHLAND</u>					
Knife River Coal Co.	15	200	300,000	0	0
Bemer Mine	3	85	740	0	0

Mines By County	Ave. No. Employees	Total Days Worked	Tonnage Mined	Accidents	
				Fatal	Non-Fatal
<u>ROSEBUD</u>					
Foley Brothers	3	125	1,150	0	0
Lame Deer Mine	3	106	1,250	0	0
<u>SHERIDAN</u>					
Acme Mine	4	112	1,891	0	0
Lagerquist Mine	1	18	339	0	0

NOTE: The listing of Montana Coal Mines by name and location has been excluded from this report; however, it is available from the I.A.B. upon request.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Petroleum

In 1891, seeps of oil were found in the valley of the North Fork of the Flathead River. Seeps of oil were also found in Carbon County, south of Red Lodge. Tommy Cruse drilled several holes in this area but they were dry. In 1906, at Sherburne Lake, on the east side of Glacier Park, a shallow well was drilled and oil was found, but not in commercial quantity.

Oil was first discovered in Montana in commercial quantities in 1915. This discovery was made in what is now the Elk Basin Field near the Wyoming Border. Other discoveries followed in the Devil's Field in Musselshell County and the Cat Creek Field in Petroleum County, both in 1919, the Soap Creek Field in 1921, the Kevin-Sunburst in 1922 and the Cut Bank Field in 1932.

Since the discovery of oil in Montana more than 521,000,000 barrels have been produced, valued at more than \$1,114,973,346. Approximately 83,000 barrels of oil are now being produced daily from Montana's oil and gas fields.

There is more drilling activity in the Fred and George Field and the Border Areas than in others throughout the State. These areas are near the Canadian Border.

There were 229 oil companies operating, in some capacity, in Montana during the past fiscal year. The drilling operations were scattered from Cut Bank to the southeastern part of the State near Baker.

Oil production for the past year was 32,778,118 barrels compared to 30,883,107 for the previous year.

S/ Thomas Morgan
Inspector

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Metal and Non-Metal

METALS

ALUMINUM

The production of aluminum was raised to 100,000 tons by the addition of a third pot line at the Columbia Falls plant. In the future, another pot line is planned at the same plant which will increase production to 135,000 tons. These additions should benefit the local and State economy.

CALCIUM

Several sugar companies in Big Horn, Missoula, Richland and Yellowstone Counties produced calcium for their own use.

The new calcium plant at Warren, in Carbon County, is selling material to road construction industry as far west as Missoula.

COPPER

A larger tonnage of copper ores are being processed by the operation of the new Weeds Concentrator. There is also an increase in the underground deep-level mining in the Butte area. Much of this increase is due to better ventilation and more efficient methods of hauling and hoisting of the ores underground. The refining of copper was increased by the modernization of the Great Falls Copper Refinery. In addition to these operations, there has been a continuation of a large exploration for copper near the Mike Horse Mine in Lewis and Clark County. This exploration is being conducted by the Anaconda Company and the Kennecott Mining Company.

The copper activities in Montana were furthered by the Bear Creek Mining Company which is a subsidiary of the Kennecott Copper Company. In addition to a two-year drilling operation near Rogers Pass in Lewis and Clark County, Bear Creek staked a large number of copper claims in Sanders County. A total of 350 claims were staked in the region between Noxon and Thompson Falls and drilling operations are in progress at this time.

GOLD

Gold production in Montana was down about 25% due to several small producers ceasing operation. A large exploration for gold is being conducted by the Janis Mining Company in Alder Gulch near Virginia City, and if successful could increase production in the future. A gold washing machine is now in operation at Indian Creek near Townsend. About 70% of all gold mined in Montana was produced as a by-product of copper mining.

The American Mining Company received an offer for a minerals exploration loan for drilling in the Granite Mining District of Granite County on a fifty-fifty basis. This drilling is being conducted in the old Garnet Mining District.

IRON

As we have only one producer at present from R.S. Iron Company which operates the Iron Cross Mine, the requirements of Ideal Cement Company were down about eight percent. This also caused a reduction of 39% for the year in iron production.

LEAD

An increase of 57% was noted due chiefly to the mining of zinc at the Badger State and Anselmo Mines which contain a large percentage of lead as a by-product of zinc.

A new process by the National Gas Division of the Chemtron Corporation should increase production in the next year by applying oxygen in the furnace operation at the smelter and fuming plants.

MANGANESE

Taylor-Knapp and the Anaconda Company produced all the manganese in Montana during the past fiscal year. Taylor-Knapp had a small steady production and the Anaconda Company sold some from stock piles. Since consolidation, Taylor-Knapp has done considerable exploration and has also reopened some areas mined in the past. Manganese production remains slow compared to former years.

SILVER

The Anaconda Company produced slightly more silver at the Anaconda Zinc Plant. Due to the shutdown of the Northern Milling Company in Phillips County and Spokane National Mines in Beaverhead County, there was a seven percent reduction for the fiscal year. The \$50,000 drilling program being conducted by Waino Lindbom was of considerable interest during the past year. Mr. Lindbom leases all the holdings in the Hog Haven District near Kalispell that belong to the Anaconda Company. Open pit operations are planned in the future and possibly a mill to treat low-grade ore. In Jefferson County some activity was noted by Mark Shipman with most work being done on Romero claims. Shipman has leases on 68 mining claims in this area.

The Ruby Silver Mines Inc. continues to explore for ore at their Ruby Mine in the lowland on Little Basin Creek some twenty-five miles north of Butte. The Mascot Mines Inc. was granted a loan from the Office of Minerals Exploration amounting to \$28,300 for work at the Meadow Mine near Clancy. The pumping of water at this small mine has been a problem in the last year. The United Buff-addison Mines Ltd., a Canadian company, discontinued operations at the Crystal Mine near Basin on Catarack Creek after considerable drilling had been done.

In Beaverhead County, Spokane National Mines Inc. received a loan of \$33,880 from the Office of Mineral Exploration for further exploration of the New Departure Mine in the Blue Wing District.

The Bunker Hill Company took a lease on the Helca Mine which has been consolidated by Al Lively within the last year. A drilling operation is now underway by the Nickols Drilling Company to determine the extent of ore bodies in this area.

The drilling operation by the Bunker Hill Company at the Ward Mine proved to be without results as was a previous attempt by the F & S Company of Butte. This property is located near the Montana-Idaho border in the Lolo Pass area southwest of Missoula.

The Champion Mine in Deer Lodge County continues to ship ore to the Anaconda smelter at Anaconda.

ZINC

Zinc production in Montana was up 20% due to a higher grade of ore. The East Helena Smelter produced most of this output from the slag dump. Zinc production in Montana seems headed for another decrease as the Anaconda Company has discontinued preparations for further mining at the Badger State Mines.

Zinc production was down in the Philipsburg area due to the uniting of the Taylor-Knapp Co., Contract Mining Co., and the Trout Mining Co. in addition to an extensive exploration program. Some tests on ore were made at the Zinc Concentrator in Anaconda and also at the Bunker Hill Company in Kellogg, Idaho.

NON-METALS

ASBESTOS

For several years the Karst Mine on the Gallatin River has remained in litigation.

BARITE

Barite production was up about 11% over 1964 due chiefly to the increased oil drilling. During the year, production came wholly from the National Lead Company, Baroid Division, at Greenough, Montana in Missoula County.

BENTONITE

Some bentonite was produced by National Lead Company at a series of pits in Carter County. Development continued at the Brazil Creek bentonite deposit in Valley County near Glasgow.

CEMENT

Cement industry was down about eight percent due, in part, to less use of cement in highway construction. The Kaiser Cement and Gypsum Corporation has added storage space for 150,000 additional barrels at their Montana City Plant near East Helena. Ideal Cement Company has completed their expansion of the Trident Plant near Three Forks, Montana.

CLAYS

Production was much the same as the 1964 period. Several types and colors were being produced for building stones in areas around Great Falls and Billings.

FLUORSPAR

The production of this ore was increased over last year. All production came from the Roberts Mining Company open pit near Darby, Montana.

GEM STONES

A value of \$77,000 has been placed on these items. Montana Moss Agate collected in the Yellowstone drainage system accounted for most of the values. Sapphires from Granite County were a tourist attraction and mineral specimens from Butte comprised the remaining values. The Yogo Sapphire Company did not operate this year.

GYP SUM

Gypsum production was down from 1964. Nearly all of it came from the U.S. Gypsum Corporation (Shoemaker Mine) and the Ideal Cement Company (Hanover Mine).

The Ideal Cement Company's Hanover Mine was closed late in the year, due to a large ground movement, for the safety of employees.

The Sunshine Mining Company conducted extensive exploration eight miles south of Raynesford in Judith Basin County. Plans have been announced to develop the gypsum in this area and some ores have been stock piled at Raynesford for shipment.

LIMESTONE

Production and values were up 21% and 13% over last year. The Anaconda Company's plant at the Anaconda Smelter continues to produce quick lime for its operation in Deer Lodge County.

Elliston Lime Company was a prime producer until fire destroyed their plant at Elliston.

MICA

Plant Exploration Inc. has ceased its mica operation at Willow Creek on the Gallatin River. Some Litigation is indicated.

PHOSPHATE ROCK

The production of phosphate rock increased about 14% over the last year. Production come from Cominco American Inc., formerly Montana Phosphate Products Company, who operates mines in Granite and Powell Counties. Some production was also noted from the Victor Chemical Division of Stauffer Chemical Company.

The Douglas Creek Mines and Mill operated by Cominco reached nearly full production during this last fiscal year. The low-grade ore from Douglas Creek Mines is upgraded for shipment to fertilizer plants at Trail in British Columbia, Canada.

In addition to this operation, some high-grade ore from Garrison is shipped directly to the Canadian plants. A fertilizer known by the trade name of Elephant Brand Fertilizer is sold in the state of Montana and is made from Montana phosphate rock after refining in Canada.

Victor Chemical Works, Division of Stauffer Chemical Company, mines phosphate rock at the Maiden Rock operation. This rock is processed at their phosphate plant at Silver Bow. An addition for making super phosphoric acid was added to the plant during the last year. This acid is used in the fertilizer industry for industrial use.

Rocky Mountain Phosphates Inc., which deflourinates phosphate rock for animal feed products, is still in litigation over air pollution in the Garrison area where the plant is located. An injunction to stop all operations at the plant was denied in May, 1966. A continuation of testing for air pollution is being carried on by the Industrial Development of Engineering at the State University.

SAND, GRAVEL AND STONE

The production of these items was about the same as in 1964. American Chemet Corporation has the largest operation of this type in Montana. The larger deposit of Tan Onyx, located in Dry Gorge Gulch near Sheridan, produces a number of products. The Onyx Marble is used as decorative panels for walls and fireplaces.

Terrazzo chips are produced for use in cement, plaster and other products. The fines are used in plaster as a whitening agent and also for chicken grit.

SULPHUR

Sulphur production increased this last fiscal year. Montana Sulphur and Chemical Company is the only producer of hydrogen sulfide gas obtained from the Billings area oil refineries.

SAPPHIRES

The Yogo Sapphire Mine, near Utica in Judith Basin County, remained inactive. A tourist attraction near Philipsburg in Granite County has produced many stones, most of which were of inferior grade.

SILICA

Silica production was up due to stock piling by Pacific Silica Company near Basin in Jefferson County. Stock piles are being shipped regularly to many other points.

TALC

The talc industry in Montana continues to increase with a 12% increase noted last year. Tri-State Minerals in the Dillon area, American Chemet Inc at Alder, and the large production by Sierra Talc and Chemical Company Division of Cypruss Mining Company near Cameron, accounted for nearly all the production.

Sierra Talc plans to ship some 5,000 tons a month to be processed in a Belgian plant now in the construction stage.

THORIUM

A small amount was produced in Beaverhead County by the Sawyer Petroleum Company chiefly for testing purposes.

VERMICULITE

The Zonolite Division of W. R. Grace and Company continued to produce nearly all the vermiculite used in this country. An 8% increase in production was indicated this last year.

S/ Nathan May
Inspector

Table 27

PRODUCTION AND ACTIVITY REPORT: (July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966)

Metal Mining
 Non-Metal Mining
 Coal Mining
 Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
 Oil and Gas Field Services

Industry*	Number Reporting	Number Active or Producing	Production or Activity	Man Hours	Total Reported Injuries	Disabling Injuries	Fatals	Frequency Rate
Metal Mining	68	45	17,364,554 Tons	9,809,155	1,741	190	9	20.28
Non-Metal Mining	24	23	1,904,054 Tons 146,164 Yds.	1,388,339	252	20	0	14.41
Coal Mining	27	27	405,190 Tons	155,704	21	10	1	70.65
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	112	73	5,484,076 Bbls. 2,625,884 MCF	442,686	26	4	0	9.03
Oil and Gas Field Services	129	75	- None -	1,489,989	198	59	1	40.26

* These figures do not reflect total production within these industries in the state of Montana, but merely those firms which responded to the statistical inquiry.

HISTORY OF MINE INSPECTORS

It is interesting to note that Montana had mine inspectors during the late 1800's. This points up to the fact that the State and mining industry was interested in the safety of employees many years prior to the enactment of the Workmen's Compensation Law.

The major injuries during these early years resulted from: (1) premature or tardy explosions during blasting operations; (2) exposure of employees to impure air; and (3) accidents occurring in mine shafts and from falling rock.

The past and present day safety programs are based upon similar premises. It is recognized that the varied operations and activities of the mining industry entail many industrial hazards. It is the duty of the employer to provide reasonably safe working conditions for employees and do everything necessary to protect their life and health and to promote safe working practices. It is also the duty of each employee to perform his work in a safe manner and avoid or prevent accidents whenever possible.

Effective accident prevention consists of management leadership, employees cooperation, training for employees and good supervision. Through these means the inspectors have strived to assist the management and the employees in reducing or eliminating injuries in the mining industry.

After considerable research, the following list of past mine inspectors has been compiled. The names were obtained from written records, coroners reports and information obtained from the Montana School of Minerals and Technology in Butte, Montana.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>YEAR</u>
G. C. Swallow	1890 - 1891	William Walsh	1905 - 1912
J. E. Trevarthen	1890 - 1891	D. J. McGrath	1912 - 1918
Jacob Oliver	1890 - 1892	William Maxwell	1921 - 1927
Joseph Hogan	1891 - 1892	Ben Henry	1927 - 1949
Charles S. Shoemaker	1893 - 1895	Dennis Murphy	1935 - 1950
John Miles	1894 - 1895	Carlos Hieber	1949 - 1953
Frank Hunter	1896 - 1900	Tom Haney	1950 - 1953
John Byrne	1896 - 1904	R. T. Mecredy	1953 - 1955
J. J. Berry	1901 - 1902	William Trevenna	1955 - 1957
William Orem	1903 - 1921	Nathan May	1958 - present

S/ Nathan May
Inspector

